PECRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER 

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1914.

If some of these new bathing suits should shrin -but let's change the subject.

It is a dull Sunday in England when fragettes do not burn a church.

If there is to be a government deficit how it do to put a tax on grape juice? A disagreeable neighbor is one who is always ou

of anything you want to borrow Now that the President has signed the repeal bill

what else can we find to worry about? Some of the smaller candidates are swinging

the tail of a political coat of many colors.

We have seen the new lamp shade gown, at think it should be worn only in the dark.

Those striking miners in Montana who are dyna miting each other have our very best wishes.

One way of spending your vacation is to the accounts of the preliminary yacht races.

The English suffragists may never set the Thame on fire, but they are doing about everything else.

The Mexican crisis has been a bad thing in man ways, and especially on the Chautauqua season.

Huerta drank grape juice for a few days, and ever since he has been trying to make up for lost time.

When things get dull in Germany Count Zeppe lin takes out his airship and breaks it up some more

These must be hard times on the actors. Nat Goodwin hasn't had a new wife in over a year now.

It is rumored that government officials are hatchi up a scheme to dissolve the poultry trust in New York. The man who finances a musical comedy compan

may consider himself a philanthropist, but nobody else The Louisiana legislature proposes to prohibit the

sale of "near beer" in that State. They want the real There are two classes of men. One imposes upon

Two women and a man were beheaded in Germany vesterday for murder, one of the women being in a faint when the executioner, in full dress, de- gard of the duties of high office. livered the stroke. But it would be shocking if the

English prison authorities should permit one of the wild women to die of voluntary starvation. People will have to learn to behave themselves when walking around in other people's skins. A Pittsburgh striker, who went back to work without the consent of his fellow-employes, is in trouble with the owners of 102 square inches of cuticle which they contributed to save his life when he was the victim of an accident a year or two ago. They are

threatening to take the skin back if they can lay

be in if he had been repaired with a mixture of union

and nonunion skin. A few days ago some members of the House of Representatives, who are paid \$7,500 a year by the nation's taxpayats for being statesmen, amused themselves by playing with a mouse, when it was alive and after it was dead, during a session of that august legislative body. On Tuesday night some 200 of these statesmen spent an hour or two of the session singing patriotic, ragtime, "coon" and drinking songs, and hymns, interspersed with an occasional rebel vell. When Congressional talent can provide such delightfully elevating diversions amid the Capitol's midsummer monotony, is it any wonder it is not per-

mitted to adjourn and go home?

John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, says the new currency law will put an end to plutocracy and an invisible government, more powerful in many respects than the visible government that has been restricted by no limits, and that has been allowed to "reach into the vaults of our banks, the safes of our merchants, and the curboards of our housewives." A fine utterance to win applause from those bankers and merchants and housewives in the gallery who do not pause to reflect that there has been no reaching into their vaults and safes and cupboards except in Mr. Williams' catchpenny phrases. And, if there had been, Mr. Williams' ebullition would still fall far short of explaining how the currency law would put a stop to it.

And now it seems that the Senate also owes it to Mr. Walter George Newman, promoter of the North Carolina gold mine, to investigate the exploitation of the mine in a glowing prospectus typewritten on Senate stationery. He declares that he was not responsible for the use of the letter heads and wants a chance to prove it. Even at the risk of helping Mr. Newman to advertise the mine still further, the Senate can hardly refrain from ordering an investigation for the purpose of removing any possible stigma that may be attached to perfectly innocent persons, and to ascertain just how many copies of the prospectus were made before the discovery was made that it was a mistake to use stationery of the United States Senate in exploiting a gold mine in Wall Street.

Good is the Human Race.

The human race is a good race to belong fto. It has plenty of vices, and many of them are hard to be patient with. But it has magnificent virtues. On a steamer that has just arrived in port the mate hard to a steamer that has just arrived in port the mate hard to a steamer that has just arrived in port the mate hard to a steamer that has just arrived in port the mate hard to make and want sufficient virtues. On a steamer that has just arrived in port the mate hard to make not fixed up their income tax for long will note the fact that the Internal Revenue Commissioner says "they are fools" and he "will get them institute." Evidently this is not to be an affair like that of the fashionable smugglers, who are generally held to be guilty of mere inadvertence or inherent human weakness. When a Federal officer describes his prospective victims as deficient in intelligence.

Street.

from the White House after his retirement as President to a seat long occupied by him in the House of Representatives, was triumphant, and the "gag" rule was abolished.

That was an attempt to limit the right of petition

That was an attempt to limit the right of petition through the effect of a rule of the House of Representatives.

The Herald hopes that President Woodrow Wilson's recent comments upon the organized agitation of business men for the purpose of influencing or counseling Congress was misapprehended by those who heard him. But if there were no misapprehension then the President may be accused of attempting to effect by moral influence what the House of Representatives in John Quincy Adams' day did compass by means of a rule of the House: namely, the suppression of the right of petition. For if business pression of the right of petition. For if business men of the United States now entertain in commot the opinion that certain proposed legislations and certain political agitations are of harmful influence, ending to protract the business depression, then if the right of petition is to be maintained theirs is the! bted right to make appeal to Congress so that be that body may give heed to public opinion as it is voiced by the vast majority of business men of this

It will not do to intimate that because busines nen believe that it is their right to be heard whether speaking individually or as organized bodies, they are in that way conspiring improperly for the purpose of influencing legislation.

Moreover this attitude is not consistent with the one which has recently been taken by Congress and apparently approved by the administration. Organized abor and organized agriculture did appear at Washington and in various ways sought to impress upon Congress their views respecting certain proposed legislation. They were not accused of having engaged in conspiracy for the purpose of influencing Congress. instead of that they were tolerated and even en-

The business interests of the United States at not conspiring improperly to influence legislation. I is the belief of these interests that their right appeal to Congress is fundamental and is not to be enied. They do not need to array statistics in order o persuade Congress that business is depressed. Yet they might properly quote some of the leading authorities. That pre-eminently great master of foreign exchange, Max May, is no politician and takes no more than a citizen's interest in politics. It was not for the purpose of political attack but for the purpose of stating a fact that Max May recently said:

"The harassment of business interests by the ational government is making capital sensitive, is checking new enterprises, and is, more than anything else, the cause of business depression. The acnumulation of funds in bank vaults which we are now witnessing, especially in New York, is the re-

There come from the Treasury Department timations that the heavy falling off in income tax receipts from the estimate made last year may be traced to dishonest attempts to evade the tax. Yet there s no experienced man who does not know that the greater part of the falling off in income in the past year is traceable to the depreciation of securities and the passing of dividends and the payments of in-

If it be true that President Wilson intimated that business interests are conspiring to influence Congress then it is inevitable that the President of today has become the victim of that peculiar isolation the women, and the other is imposed upon by the which in the past has caused other Presidents to make mistakes. The administration may learn hereafter that the punishment for errors of policy, no matter how sincerely conceived, is often quite as great as the punishment for negligence or ruthless disre-

### Japan Is Not Unreasonable.

is urging now that steps be taken by this government looking toward a settlement of the question, nearly a year after she made her last representations, which have not yet been replied to, there is no reason to regard such a course as untimely or unfriendly. If ferson, by Morse; of Thomas H. Benton, by Theodore Japan is not satisfied with the present status of the Roosevelt; of Henry Clay, by Carl Schurz; of An-California controversy, there is more work to be hands on him. What a plight the poor fellow would done by the diplomatic representatives of the two nations and it is neither reasonable nor right for this E. Burton. By all means let him read John T. Morse's government to shirk it or postpone it further.

The breed of statesmen who are always eager to proclaim that we can do exactly as we please with our own property will, of course, be heard from again on the subject of Japan and California, but their braggadocio will lend nothing toward a solution. A States." Though it covers but sixteen years, it is finds one of them in the butter after the heat brief account of the formative period of the married.—Florida Times-Union. just and satisfactory solution is difficult, but not im- the best brief account of the formative period of possible. It is another case in which the United the republic. He should read McMaster's "History States must proceed to do her honorable duty as a of the American People," and James Bryce's "Amermember of the family of nations. It is too early ican Commonwealth," in the recent revised two-volume yet to talk about arbitration, for surely our ov i edition. He should read Judson S. Landon's "Constatesmen and diplomats have not yet reached the stitutional History and Government of the United end of their resources in this Japanese question.

Japan cannot be accused of impatience or of hostile intent because she brings the subject up again ideals, he should by all means read Charles W. Eliot's when we are seeking to pacify Mexico, after the "American Contributions to Civilization." Woodrow present administration has been dealing with that Wilson's "The American People" will be found helppoblem in various other ways for fifteen months. The Mikado's statesmen, as keen and observant as For information and for stimulus in connection any in the world, can hardly picture this country, at this stage of the proceedings, as preparing to go the inquirer should read Theodore Roosevelt's "Amerto war with Huerta or Villa, or both, for the pur- ican Ideals" and "The New Nationalism;" he should pose of establishing an era of peace and plenty in read Jesse Macy's "Party Organization and Machin-Mexico. Japan ought to be easily acquitted of the ery" for the particular information which its title charge that she is seeking to embarrass the United suggests. He should read F. J. Goodnow's "City States in a war crisis.

Chickens come home to roost. Pennsylvania Re- History of American Political Institutions." publicans are resenting Gifford Pinchot as a "carpet-

We don't suppose that California volcano was caused by the announcement that the Republicans these books, he will not only read all the rest, but have more voters registered than the Democrats he will read others which they will tell him about. for the approaching primary.

to as the starting point of a worthy public career

3. How can he manage it financially?
4. Must he be a lawyer to be qualified as an elective public servant, or will reading and studying by himself suffice?

S. Can he get to the top honestly?

Thanking you in advance and hoping able to advise me concerning the above, The last question should be answered first, because it is fundamental in the case of a young man, such as our correspondent surely is. He would not wish to go into politics at all if he could not succeed honestly. And it may comfort him to know that he cannot "get to the top"-he cannot become President of the United States-unless he is an hon-

est man. No corrupt man, no dishonest man, has

ever been President of the United States. No doubt Presidents have sanctioned political dishonesty, party trickery, and have even risen by means of it. But never to the rank of the really great Presidents; and even though they may have been had to take a train to Fort Dodge. Iowa, willing to gain office by political tricks, they have always been above the reach of personal corruption. Let us hope they always will be.

Senators, Representatives, governors, a few judges, nany members of State legislatures, there have been and purchase fresh linen. who were personally corrupt. But in the long run their sins have found them out. Their names are a nart of the nation's disgrace, not of its fame.

The greatest names in American history have been those of men who were poor boys, Lincoln, Clay, Chase, McKinley, did not trouble to consider how they were going to "manage it financially." If they obtained office, they lived upon their salaries. They had the backing, not of financiers, but of their own brains, their own ideals, their own consciences,

The young man who looks for financial backing in politics had better keep out of public life. Let him think, work, speak, if he can, maintaining himself by his honest toil meanwhile, and labor to serve the people. If he is honest and capable, the people will find him out, "Influential friends" should be made by service and conduct, not sought by intrigue. It is certainly not necessary, and it is doubtful

whether it is even desirable, for a young man enter ing politics to be a lawyer. Nineteen of the twenty seven men who have been Presidents of the United States were lawyers, indeed, but the tradition o the lawyer is departing from our politics, and that of the careful student of public affairs and social and economic questions is arriving

As to the making of the start, the young should qualify himself by reading and study. It is not at all necessary that he should have a college education. "All that we can do in a college," said President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, "is to teach a man to read." If he knows how to read-really to read, with application, thoroughness, zeal and disrimination-he can do perfectly well without the college education.

This inquirer does well to ask what books rould read. It is possible to recommend to him an excellent list of books, but these book will be vain unless he clears up by special inquiry every point of difficulty that rises in his mind as he goes along.

This nation's controversy with Japan over the and enter into their struggles and aspirations. Let rights of Japanese subjects in California is in no him put a figure like Lincoln before his eyes, and live way related to the situation in Mexico. If Japan up to the picture that the great life leaves on his

> 'American Statesmen" series, but particularly those of Alexander Hamilton, by Lodge; of Thomas Jefdrew Jackson, by W. G. Sumner; of James G. Blaine, by Edward Stanwood; of John Sherman, by Theodore full life of Charles Sumner; here is the ideal of the pure statesman in all its nobility. Let him also read

> States," and Alexander Johnston's "American Political History." If he desires to stimulate his patriotic

> with the political and social life of the present day, Government in the United States," John A. Fairlie's "Municipal Administration," C. Edward Merriam's "A

> This may look like a long and formidable list. But it is not. Any man who aims for "the highest" should be willing to work to get it. If the conscientious young student of politics reads half of

> And when he has mastered them, he will find that the knowledge that he has gained will mean power.

People who have not fixed up their income tax for 1913 will note the fact that the Internal Revenue Commissioner says "they are fools" and he "will get them so confusing. don't you know.—Buffalo

## By FRED C. RELLY.

to go back a Champ Clark

"Tea," says Grosvenor-and almost his xact language is quoted here—"Chicago."
"Why, we don't go to Chicago at all," epiled the captain. "This boat runs to still waukee. The Chicago boat went about

So Champ Clark and his speaking mate

On reaching Fort Dodge, after their hot.

and he wanted to buy an 18 collar. We talked some after that of putting in one or two of the larger sizes, but we decided that it wouldn't pay. Our people don't seem to care for them."

ington, the stranger began to ask ques tions about Bryan and Champ Clark and their ability as lecturers—also their charges for speaking. "And," went on the man, "what about

stand he's a fair speaker, too."

"Oh, but I never speak for money ex

you for our next lecture. We never have Herald Square—our lectures in the court room." R. Bache.

Senator Kern got a letter from an old J. F. Meegan friend, who has a little country place and wanted fish to put in a cute little "Send me a school of bass," requested Hermitage-

the friend.
"I'm not sure about getting you an entire school." Kern wrote back, "but I'll try to send you a few grades." Copyright, 1914, by Fred C. Kelly. All rights re-served.)

## Morning Smiles.

Refore and After.

I suppose. He-That's right! Look at the trouble Adam got into by eating an apple after Eve.-Boston Transcript.

## Baseball Battle.

"Is your wife so very economical then?"
"Oh, yes, very. Why my wife can take
an old worn-out \$10 hat, spend \$15 on it,
and make it look almost as good ag new."

### OBSERVE BUNKER HILL DAY.

Boston, June 17.—Charlestown men, women, and children, aided by many thousands of visitors, today celebrated the 139th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

## ISTORY BUILDERS.

Theory.

I was walking with Senator Vance one

ile P. Mangum, who for several terms represented North Carolina in the Fed-

Carolina about the time I entered

opinion that men get too old to serve well public servants. Take the Supreme irt bench. Some of the most vigorous ids on that bench are those of men past seventy years of age. make a very able speech and one which had great literary charm. I think, take them as a whole, that the members of ward seventy years of age, or who are

who can make a speech that will com-pare in learning and in magnificent flow of English with the speech of John Mor-gan, the Alabama Senator? Of course, locan't feel like walking quite as fast should not be as good at eighty or day with a gentleman who is familiar with public affairs in England. He told

whether the story were true that Senator Mangum resigned because he thought a rum resigned because he thought a ought to get out of public life while ellowed that such was the reason for enator Mangum's resignation." copyright, 1914, by Dr. E. J. Edwards. All rights

Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell When the West Began to Be Pre-emnent in Politics."

### New York Hotel Arrivals.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, June 17.—Washingtoniana arrived and registered today as fol-

Grand-W. M. Pownal. R. Bache. W. E. Hillyer. T. Flood. P. A. Martin. Latham-Mrs. T. J. Wilson. Miss N. Wilson. T. Glover.

F. J. Dienar. T. Johnson Martha Washington-Misses Howard. Park Avenue—
Mrs. L. O. Howard. Mrs. R. C. Griffen.
Mrs. F. W. Simonds York—
Hoffman House— C. G. Bowers.
W. M. Shuster. Endicott—
B. H. Wilmer. I. J. Clark.

Murray Hill-G. L. Spencer.

A. M. Daly.

Merchants and Buyers—H. Grunebaum.

Wallick: F. E. Woodward, Herald Square:

J. C. Hobson, 334 Fourth avenue.

Arrivals from Baltimore are: H. T. "Your husband, madam, is suffering from voluntary inertia." Poor fellow: Mrs. C. N. Sneider, Navarre; H. M. Andand here I've been telling him he's just lazy."—Baltimore American.

No Proverb to Guide Him.

No Proverb to Guide Him.

That fruit is gold here; A. Guernsey, Belmont; P. W. Keech, Park Avenue; L. Koppelman, Albert; H. O. Miller, Grand; J. K. Stone, Murray F. Tay. Blair, Van Cortland: V. R. Davis, York; bert; H. O. Miller, Grand; J. K. Stone, Murray Hill; Mrs. J. K. Stone, Murray Hill; F. Taylor, Earlington; Mrs. F. Tay-lor, Earlington.

## Mr. Thomas Hardy, today enters his

"Another terrible conflict, John," remarked Mrs. Gink. "The paper says the cannonading was so terrific that eighten men died at first. Makes me sick to think of the bloodshed in these battles."

Mr. Thomas Hardy, today enters as seventy-fifth year, reminding us of the amazing longevity of authors. Among those who have died since 1990, Sir Theodore Intelligence over ninety; over eighty were Sir Edwin Arnold. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Masson, Justin McCarthy, George Mereties."
"Very little blood shed in those kind of battles, my dear," said Mr. Gink."
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Sudden Death.

Suburban Gardner-This "sure death to bugs" I purchased here doesn't seem to kill the pests at all.

Salesman-Ah! you see, sir, the properties of this preparation are not to kill the bugs at once, but to undermine their constitutions.—New York Post.

Ecanomy. seventy-one and the post-laureate sixty nine.—From the Westminster Gazette.

#### A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year.

(Written Expressly for The Herald.) By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

CASTIGATION.

Weil-carned chastise

To strike me dumb, Whate'er its woe.
And turn its pensities

Maj. George T. Patterson, upon relief from duty with Sixth Brigade will pro-ceed to Albany, N. Y., for temporary duty and upon completion thereof will sed to Albany, the state of the

officet upon his rener trong duty.

Capt. Charles C. Burt is transferred from 14st to Fourth Company.

Second Lieut fubert G. Stanton placed on unassigned list.

Maj. William S. Guignard, First Field have, as a stock in their favor.

twenty-five days, to take 29, granted First Lieut. Shurtleff, Ordnance Depart-

ment.

First Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, Coast
Artillery Corps, detailed for general re-Lieut. Clarence A. Mittenen, Coast y Corps, detailed for general re-service, relieving First Lieut. Pierce, Coast Artillery Corps, for fifteen days granted Capt. E. Bastion, Medical Corps, Nathaniel M. Cartmell, retired, Leave for fifteen days granted capt. Joseph E. Bastion, Medical Corps. Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed for recruiting service at Little Rock. Ark.

First Lieut. Taibot Smith, Sixth Cavalry, placed on the list of detached officers, and First Lieut. Leon R. Partridge. Cavalry, is removed therefrom, to take effect June 18. feet June 18.
Leave for one month and fifteen days ranted Maj. Hugh J. Gallagher, Quar-

#### NAVAL ORDERS.

Comdr. E. H. DeLany, commissioned rom March 10, 1914 ached Culgoa; to sick leave, two months.
MARINE CORPS.
Capt. William Brackett, placed on reired list from June 8, 1914.

for granted that the faise accuser has nothing to lose in the way of money. Mr. Hopkins says: "Society is interested in apprehending, convicting and punish-ing the criminal. " " Is it not equally

June 36. for examination of an officer of Medical Corps to determine his fitness for active service: Lieut Col. Euclid B. Frick Medical Corps, Maj. Roger Brooke, Medical Corps, and Capt. Call E. Halmberg will proceed to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for examination.

Resignation by First Lieut, Charles R. Castlen accepted by the President, to take effect July 1.

Resignation by First Lieut, Ralph M. Resignation by First Lieut, Ralph M. Le Comte accepted by the President, to take effect June 15.

First Lieut, Alexander G. Gillespie, Coast Artillery Corps, having completed course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will upon expiration of leave trickery would all disappear. Technology, will upon expiration of leave would be held evenly. It would be held evenly, It would be held evenly. It would be held evenly. course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will upon expiration of leave proceed to Fort Monroe.

Resignation by Second Lieut. David X. Shubin, Coast Artillery Corps, accepted by the President, to take effect August 31.

Capt. Hugh S. Brown, assigned to Capt. Hugh S. Brown, assigned to Hist Company, Coast Artillery, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting to crime, shielding criminals by perjury and fraud and necessarily living off the coastal of their wrongdoing."

all prosed to be worthy working wom-en, and if in insidious ways they force themselves upon their consideration and sympathy, few are disficilized to extend

naturally inclines to any poor woman a against any rich man. Her apparen penalty of imprisonment to fear if hi or her case is found to be false, muc might be saved to every community. MARY F. HENDERSON.

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Hecht & Co., 511-17 7th St. F. G. Smith Plane Co., 1217 F St. M. Phillips, 1233 7th St. R. H. Reamy, 625 Pa. Ave. S. E.

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